

BREEDING PREVENTION

Follow these steps to prevent this dangerous mosquito from breeding in your back yard:

- Dump and drain all standing water around your home.
- Scrub the insides of any containers where mosquito larvae have been found. Eggs can survive without water for many months.
- Discard or store inside all unused containers, cans, buckets, or old tires.
- Remove all water dishes from beneath potted plants.
- Drill drain holes in the bottom of all plant pots.
- Water plants at the bottom near the soil, not the top.
- Throw away trash in your yard including wrappers and bags.
- Clean out rain gutters and lawn drains to ensure water does not collect.
- Make sure rain barrels are completely sealed to prevent mosquitoes from entering.
- Empty bird baths and small fountains completely or clean them thoroughly every 3 days.
- Request free mosquito fish from the District.



**REPORT YELLOW FEVER
MOSQUITO SIGHTINGS,
DAYTIME OR INDOOR BITES,
OR BREEDING SOURCES
IMMEDIATELY!**

You and your neighbors will make the difference in the fight to eliminate the yellow fever mosquito from Santa Barbara County and protect our quality of life.



MOSQUITO & VECTOR MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
of Santa Barbara County

2450 Lillie Ave.

P.O. Box 1389

Summerland, CA 93067

(805) 969-5050

info@mvmdistrict.org

Visit our Public Information Website:

www.mvmdistrict.org

INVASIVE SPECIES ALERT

YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO



Aedes aegypti



TALK TO YOUR NEIGHBORS ABOUT PREVENTING MOSQUITOES FROM BREEDING.

STOP THIS DANGEROUS INVADER FROM CALLING CALIFORNIA HOME.

BACKGROUND

The yellow fever mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) is originally from sub-Saharan Africa and has spread to other tropical and subtropical regions in the world. This invasive mosquito was first identified in California's Central Valley and Central Coast in June of 2013, and last year in Los Angeles County. The rise in global trade brought the mosquito to areas of the world where the pest didn't previously exist. In California, health officials believe the disease-carrying mosquito arrived as eggs on imported containers. Public health agencies are on high alert and would like your help in detection.

RECOGNIZE THE ENEMY




1/4 Inch

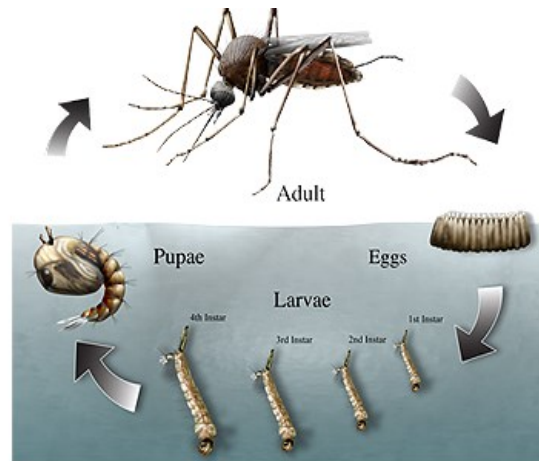
The yellow fever mosquito is very small, measuring just 1/4 inch long. It has a distinctive white lyre mark on its back and white bands on its legs.

The yellow fever mosquito

- Is an aggressive day-time and indoor biters.
- In other parts of the world it transmits viruses that cause diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever.
- Is responsible for outbreaks of dengue in south Florida and Hawaii.

BREEDING BEHAVIOR

The yellow fever mosquito lays its eggs in smaller natural and man made water sources including tree holes and even in containers. They prefer dark colored containers located in the shade. Containers can include bird baths, ornamental ponds, tires, potted plants and plant dishes placed indoor or outdoors. Female mosquitoes will search for containers to lay their eggs. The eggs will hatch when water fills the container. The larvae emerge into mature biting adults in 7 to 8 days. Eggs are resistant to drying and can survive more than six months. The life span for an adult mosquito is approximately 3 weeks.



Fill tree holes and other cavities in plants with sand or soil!



Drill drain holes in the bottom of plant pots!



Eliminate breeding sources like these around your home!

